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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BATTLE FOUGHT AND WON!

The election yesterday passed off quietly. There were three tickets in the field viz: the regular Republican, the Democratic and the so-called Reform ticket. Never before in the history of our local politics did a canvass present a more uncertain appearance. The regular Republicans were entirely confident of victory, but they could not properly estimate the strength of the new Third Party, inasmuch as the *Commercial* daily sounded its loud horns and boastingly bragged that success would certainly follow the efforts of the Reform leaders. We confess that we were among those who thought the new party might have developed at the polls at least enough strength to have jeopardized the interests of the Republican party; but we were misled and took more stock in the influence of the *Commercial* and sundry other journals than was warranted. The utter hopelessness of the cause of the demagogues who sought to break up our old party under the hypocritical cry of reform was patent to us ten days ago, and we are not the least surprised at the result. We recognized the importance of the campaign from the beginning and worked hard and diligently to secure the brilliant end which we announce this morning. The GAZETTE, single handed and alone among all the English papers of the city, fought the battle for the whole ticket and to-day has good reason to be proud and satisfied. It has secured a triumph that will long be remembered and has asserted its influence in the cause of right in no uncertain way. We have ever endeavored to be true and faithful to the Republican party, believing that the interests of our people and our country demand that it be not overthrown, and we are glad that the great masses of our fellow citizens are with us. We have won the battle, and instead of rejoicing upon the overthrow of our enemies we thank God that the result is not different from what it is. Those misguided men who were led astray by bad leaders and voted the so-called Reform ticket, can rejoice with us to-day that their efforts to rob the Republican party of its power and ascendancy in this great manufacturing mart were futile. They played a desperate game, and invited to their own and neighbors' hearthstones misery and starvation. Had Negley been defeated, had the word gone forth from old Allegheny county that our people were opposed to Protection and desired the inauguration of an era of Free Trade, the consequences to national industry would have been truly terrible. But our people have spoken out nobly. They have declared once more undying allegiance to the grand principles of the Republican party; they have asserted continued confidence in President Grant and his administration; they have avowed their hearty determination that this District in Congress shall be represented by no man who is not in full accord with their sentiments on the important question of full and liberal protection to American labor. Allegheny county is right now, as she has ever been. We are proud of the latest addition made to her political record. May the people never mar the glory of yesterday's victory by even attempting the overthrow of the Republican party that has accomplished in its brief time of existence so many glorious results. Let us be thankful. Let us rejoice.

THE indications are that Capt. Donley of the XXIVth District, and old tariff Andy Stewart, of the XXIst District, have been elected by handsome majorities. Ebenezer McJunkin, of the XXXIIId District, has been elected by an old-fashioned majority. Altogether, Western Pennsylvania has done nobly in the campaign just closed.

Diamonds in Africa.

The Colesburg, Cape of Good Hope correspondent of the *World* writes: I have but just time to write you a few lines about the diamond field, before the steamer of the mail for England. I am on my way there, and at this place. I have formed a company. We take an eight mule team and wagon, tent, a large pump, and a set of sluices and sieves. The diamonds are found 1,000 yards from the river bank (the Vaal), and the banks are fifty feet high. The surrounding country is flat, grassy, and treeless. There is no chance of getting water for sluicing by going up the river and cutting a canal, as they go in California, so the next best plan is to rig a pump on the banks of the river and lead the water to the sluice boxes. I have had my sluices made wider than the gold sluice boxes of California, and at the lower end I have a chest of drawers, the bottoms of which are different sized sieves, thus assorting the stones as they are washed through, according to their size, and making it easier to pick out the diamonds. The only plan need now is to cart the diamondiferous earth to the banks of the river, and there wash it by hand or through a long tom.

There is the greatest excitement in the colonies of the Cape and Natal, and a great rush is being made from all parts to the diamond fields. Diamonds are coming in by the hundred. There are three hundred men in the fields now.

Two governments and a native chief claim the ground—"The Transvaal Republic," "the Free States," and the Chief Yankie—but the miners have made their own laws and intend to keep the country themselves; so the above governments are afraid to try and enforce their demands of a royalty on the diamonds found, and the miners invite comers from all parts of the world. Provisions are plenty and cheap, but mining tools of the right kind are scarce.

HON. CORNELIUS COLE, United States Senator from California, was honored with a serenade at San Francisco recently, on his arrival from Washington. In response to a general call, he made a short speech, in which he spoke of the railroad union between the East and West. He said: "Most of the cities and towns in the interior found it to their advantage to order many of their goods directly from the East, and then Frankfort did not now entirely supply the wants of the vast country which had heretofore been tributary to her. He was confident that trade would soon resume its legitimate channel; and that if manufactories were built up, and the struggling interests and enterprises encouraged, all would soon come out right. What we needed was more manufactories."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

STATE ELECTIONS!

Pennsylvania All Right!

LIKEWISE OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA AND NEBRASKA!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Randall, Dem., re-elected by a large majority.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Claimed by O'Neill and Creely, Reps.—no Democrat candidate.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Meyers, Rep., is re-elected.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Judge Kelley, Rep., re-elected. His majority will reach 4,000.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Doubtful, both Harmer, Rep., and Reading, Dem., claim election.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Lancaster city gives O. J. Dickey 3,000 majority. He is certainly elected.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Fifteen districts in the Twelfth district indicate a Republican gain over 1869 of 600. Shoemaker, Republican, for Congress, is probably elected.

Telegrams from Wilkesbarre say Woodward is defeated.

Bethlehem, Allentown and Scranton show Republican gains.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Shoemaker, Democrat, is elected in Woodward's district. He carries Luzerne county and Woodward is defeated for Judge.

LATER EDITION.—The Republicans have elected S. D. Shoemaker to Congress from this district, the 12th, represented in the late Congress by G. W. Woodward.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bradford county gives 3,500 majority.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bedford county—in six districts Cessna, Republican, gains 70 over the vote of 1868. Fulton county—in two districts Speyers, Democrat, for Congress, gains 30 over 1868. Wishart, Republican, for Legislature, is ahead of his ticket. The county is estimated at 40 for Meyers.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

East ward, Blairsburg, Cambria—Morrill Rep., 61; Speer 53. West ward—Morrill 43, Speer 108.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Cunningham—Gilfillan 68; Griffith 34. Republican gain over last year of 16.

Clarion borough—Griffith, Dem., Congressman, 57 maj. Dem. gain of 48.

Clarion—Seven districts give a gain for Griffith, Dem., for Congress, of 276.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

New Haven Borough, Fayette county—Stewart, 12 majority. Democratic gain of 13.

Greensborough, Westmoreland—Foster, 272; Stewart, 102. Republican gain 4.

Bellevernon—Stewart's majority is 63 in the borough.

Fayette City—Allenport (Dem.) majority 28; a gain of 14.

Brownsville borough—Foster, 158; Stewart, 114. Bridgeport—Stewart, 157; Foster, 44. Seventy-nine negro votes in the two boroughs. One Republican maj. in the two boroughs.

Fayette City and Washington Boroughs—Foster, Dem., maj. 166; fall off 30.

Uniontown—Stewart, Rep., gains 87 votes in Union district, composed of Union borough, North and South Union townships, over Packer's vote last year.

Shaner's—Foster, dem., majority 114. Democratic gain of 63 over last year.

Dunbar township, Fayette county, gives Foster 197 majority, a Democratic loss of 1.

Foster's majority in Fayette county will be over 800.

Cecil township, Fayette county—69 Republican maj. Republican loss of 13 on '68.

Hempfield township, Westmoreland county—Foster, 256; Stewart, 174. Greensburg—Foster, 272; Stewart, 162.

Saltsburg, Indiana county—Foster's maj. 8. New Florence—Foster 21; Stewart 44. Ludwick, Foster, 48; Stewart 57.

Saltsburg, Indiana county—Stewart, 61; Foster, 58. Republican gain of 3.

Indiana borough—Stewart's majority is 73. White township, 94.

Westmoreland county—East Huntingdon township—Stewart, 196; Foster, 79.

Westmoreland—Sewickley tp., Stewart 180; Foster 82. West Newton Borough—Stewart's majority 33; Dem. gain 9 over 1869. South Huntingdon tp.—Republican gain of 40. Sewickley tp—Rep. maj. 5. North Huntingdon tp—Stewart 256; Foster 227.

North Strabane tp., (Fayette Co.) Democratic gain of 29 over '68.

Westmoreland gives Foster, Dem., about 1,500 majority. He is probably elected.

In six districts of Indiana, Stewart's loss on last vote is 63.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Washington—McClelland, for Congress, has 20 majority in the borough, a Democratic loss of 9 over 1869.

Brownsville, Fayette—Foster, 17 maj.

Carmichaels, Greene county—Donley, Rep., 20 majority.

New Castle, Lawrence county—Five districts heard from give Donley's majority 267.

Cannonsburg—In Chartiers township Donley's majority is 71; Ramsey's majority, 71; same vote as in 1868.

THE ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The election is progressing with spirit. Thousands of voters are exercising the privilege of voting for the first time.

In the Fourth ward a difficulty occurred between Alderman McMullen and a colored man. The latter struck McMullen for an alleged attempt to oust him from the line at the polls. The latter was pursued and finally gave himself up to the police.

In the Fifth ward there was a great crowd and the polls were obstructed. Finally United States Marshals interfered, but the delay will prevent a full vote, as the voters in one precinct alone number 1,5.

In anticipation of a serious riot the United States marines have been brought up to the Marshal's office and posted, to be available at short notice.

In the Second district there is no Democratic candidate, and the contest is between O'Neill, present member, and Creely, both Republicans and each claiming to be the regular nominee.

The people are voting on the question as to the location of the city public buildings, and the excitement on the subject brings out a large vote. Thus far the advocates of Penn Square are seen in the majority.

In some of the lower wards, where the colored vote is large, the colored voters were in line at the polls by four this morning. In such precincts the white and colored voters formed in separate lines and the votes were taken alternately from each line.

There is considerable scratching of tickets, and it is thought Wm. S. Price, Democratic candidate for Judge of the District Court, will be elected over the Republican candidate.

The posting of marines in the neighborhood of Fifth and Lombard streets, where the difficulty with negro voters occurred yesterday, is effective in preventing interference with regular voters.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The following is the result in the city for county and city officers:

First ward, 650 Rep. maj.; Second ward, 509 Dem. maj.; Third ward, 645 Dem. maj.; Fourth ward, 105 Dem. maj.; Fifth ward, 755 Dem. maj.; Sixth ward, 260 Dem. maj.; Tenth ward, 1,200 Rep. maj.; Eleventh ward, 1,055 Dem. maj.; Twelfth ward, 94 Dem. maj.; Thirteenth ward, 1,000 Rep. maj.; Fourteenth ward, 535 Rep. maj.; Fifteenth ward, 1,200 Rep. maj.; Nineteenth ward, 420 Rep. maj.; Twentieth ward, 805 Rep. maj.; Twenty-second ward, 855 Rep. maj.; Twenty-fourth ward, 220 Rep. maj.; Twenty-eighth ward, 321 Rep. maj.

The Philadelphia city and county ticket is elected by an average majority of 5,000.

City Congressional: Kelly, Republican, Myers, Republican, Randall, Democrat, and Creely, Independent Republican, are elected.

ELIZABETH, Pa., October 11.—Negley 119, Hopkins 61, Frew 74, Walton 94. Colored vote unanimous for the Republican party. The township will do much better. There is much rejoicing among the Republicans.

FOR ELIZABETH, Pa.—Negley 46, Hopkins 22, Frew 5, Walton 36. Last year Geary had 31, Packer 25, which shows a Republican gain of 38.

EDELSTON, Pa.—Republican vote 54, Democratic 42. Democratic gain of 34.

Lincoln, Pa.—Democratic majority in borough 61. Frew Pa., Walton 94. Colored vote unanimous for the Republican party. The township will do much better. There is much rejoicing among the Republicans.

Oakdale, Allegheny county, North Fayette Township, Negley 85, Hopkins 86, Frew 62, Walton will add gain on Frew.

Meadville, Pa—Gilfillan's majority in Second ward 18.

Beaver's Head, Pa.—McJunkin 194, Stirwell 122. Assembly the same.

Cecil township, Fayette county.—Republican majority 69, a Republican loss of 13 on 1869.

Washington, Pa.—Democratic majority 20, a Democratic loss of 38 on the vote of 1869 and a Democratic loss of 9 on last vote.

Philadelphia, Pa.—It is claimed that Philadelphia has gone Republican by 5,000 majority.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Democratic majority 1. A Democratic gain of 34 over 1868.

BOOKSVILLE, PA.—Gilfillan 108, Dubbs 102.

GRAHAMSMILL, PA.—Stewart 102, Stewart 102.

Hempfield township—Foster 255, Stewart 174.

Franklin Pa.—Gilfillan 133 majority; Dubbs, for County Commissioner, 239 majority.

Kittanning Boro, Pa.—Stirwell 101, McJunkin 186.

Aladdin gives Stirwell 11, McJunkin 3.

Cunninghams Pa.—Gilfillan 68, Griffith 36. Republican gain over last year of 14.

New Florence, Pa.—Foster 21, Stewart 44. Ludwick, Foster 48, Stewart 57.

Elizabeth township—Negley, 55; Hopkins, 62; Frew, 8; Walton, 81.

Perry township, Fayette county, 191; Stewart, 66.

Washington township—Foster, 81, Stewart, 41.

Kittanning, Pa.—McJunkin, Rep., 194, Stirwell, Dem., 181. Mullen for Judge has 50 majority.

Fayette City, Pa.—Fayette City and Washington Boroughs, Foster, Dem., 166 majority, a falling off of 30.

Monroeville, Pa.—Gilfillan, Republican for Congress, 304; Griffith, Democrat, 39. McJunkin, Republican for Assembly, 300. Keenan, Democrat, 190.

Pleasantville, Venango County.—Republican majority for Gilfillan, Congress 91. Majority for M'Junkin for Assembly 93.

Titusville, Pa.—The Republican majority is 221.

Tideoute, Pa.—Republicans, for Judge 128. Democrats, Brown 153. Woodruff 21.

Franklin, Pa.—The city of Franklin gives for Gilfillan, Rep., 342 votes; Griffith, Dem., 239, a gain of 90 over Geary last year; Dubbs, Rep. County Commissioner, 384; May's, Dem. Commissioner, 167, a gain of 124 over Geary.

Warren Borough.—50 majority for Wetmore, a gain of 53.

Conewango Township.—7 majority for Wetmore.

Greensburg Borough—Foster's majority for Congress 170; loss of six compared with 1868.

Altoona, Pa.—Speer's majority in the Fourth ward is 75, a gain of 30 over last year.

Salisbury, Pa.—Salisbury, Somerset county, gives Cessna, Rep. for Congress, 7 majority. Geary had 8 maj.; Dem. gain 1; Dem. gain on Legislature 8.

Deerfield tp. Warren Co., Pa.—Scofield, Rep. for Congress, 12 maj.

Franklin, Pa.—First and Third wards, Congress, Gilfillan, Rep., 182; Griffith, Dem., 99.

Greensburg—Ludwick and Penn Boroughs, and Hempfield tp. 32 Rep. gain over 1868.

Washington boro has given 29 of a Democratic majority, a Democratic loss of 38 on 1869, and a Democratic loss of 9 on last Congressional election.

Mansfield, Pa., gives Negley 96, Hopkins 33, Frew 10, a Republican gain of 43.

Blairsville boro, Pa., gives Foster 51, Stewart 115.

Tidioute, Pa.—The Republican candidate for Judge, Wetmore, received 128; Brown, Dem., 108; Woodruff 21.

Warren boro—50 majority for Wetmore, a Republican gain of 53.

Harrisburg—Col. Jennings, Republican candidate for Mayor, is defeated by at least four hundred.

Latest Pennsylvania Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The election passed off without serious disturbances. The company of Marines are still on duty and will remain here till the counting of the votes is completed.

The following returns have been received: Philadelphia—Fifth Ward for Sheriff, Leeds, Republican 1,000; Democrat 1,098. Republican gain over last year 363.

In the 6th Congressional District, Montgomery county, Bridgeport gives a Republican gain of 25.

The 5th Congressional District it is now hoped gives a Republican majority of 25.

Erie county is estimated at 2,000 Republican majority.

Warren county 800 Republican majority.

In the Lancaster Congressional district Killinger, Republican, gains 4,000. His election is certain.

Philadelphia Republicans claim that they have lost no members for Congress. As far as can be ascertained the entire city ticket is carried, perhaps with the exception of Lynd, for District Judge, who runs far below his ticket, and it may result in the election of Wm. S. Price, Democratic candidate. The result of the contest as to the location of public buildings is decided in favor of Penn Square by about 10,000 majority.

Lehigh county, six districts, Republican majority 300.

Franklin district, Cumberland, Democratic majority 700.

Philadelphia—Twenty-three wards give 4,200 majority for Leeds, Republican, for Sheriff. Five wards not heard from. The Republican majority will probably be 4,750.

In the Fourth district, with one ward to hear from, Kelly's Rep. majority is 538.

Cambria county gives Morrell, Rep., for Congress, 330 majority. His election is considered sure.

Erie county—3000 Republican majority. Scofield's majority (for Congress,) is estimated at 2,000.

Erie—Erie county is estimated at 2,000 Rep. maj. for Scofield, for Congress.

Warren county gives Wetmore, Judge, about 800 maj. Erie city, 570 Dem.

Titusville, Pa.—Republican city officers elected.

The re-election of Donley, Republican, to Congress in the 24th district, Lawrence, Green, Beaver and Washington counties, is considered very doubtful.

HARRISBURG, October 11.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by 130 majority a gain of 338 over last Mayor's election, Kelker.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The estimated Republican majority for Congressman is 3,000. The whole county ticket is elected by largely increased majorities.

Tenth District—Republican gains indicate the election of Killinger to Congress.

Eleventh District—Harmer, Rep., gains.

Thirteenth District—Montour county Dem. maj. 550, gain of 66.

Sixteenth District—Fulton county, 400 Dem. maj.

Beaver County—Donley Safe—Shurlock Elected.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, Pa., Oct. 12, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Shurlock's majority in Beaver county is about two hundred and fifty. Donley and the balance of the Republican ticket about six hundred each. Reports for Harrisburg—Col. Jennings, Republican candidate for Mayor, is defeated by at least four hundred.

J. S. RUTAN.

OHIO.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—In the First Congressional District, seven wards and five townships show a Republican loss over last Congressional elections of 86.

Returns from the Second District are too meagre to indicate anything satisfactory. Two wards and precincts show slight Republican gain.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—Scattering returns from all parts of Ohio show large Republican gain.

Shellabarger, in the Seventh District, is certainly elected.

The Independent ticket in Franklin county beats the regular Democratic ticket badly.

Ninth ward, city of Columbus—Jewett's majority 265, a Republican gain of 29. Returns so far give Republican gains all over the State.

Shellabarger and Shenck are undoubtedly elected. Returns from the city show large Republican gains. English for Treasurer and Nash for Prosecuting Attorney are probably elected.

COLUMBUS, October 11—The Fourth ward gives 75 over Pendleton.

Prospects are brightening as the vote is counted.

Zanesville—Republican majority 67; a Republican gain of 109.

Total vote of Xenia township, including the city of Xenia is 1822, 354 more than in 1868, out of city, 1240.

Spring Valley township gives 17 majority for Sheila; Republican loss of 11 from last year.

Shellabarger—Republican majority 146.

Newark City and township—Republican gain 194 over 1868.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—The election passed off quietly here. The vote was light. Sherwood's majority in Cleveland, complete, is 1,756; gain 285.

Charles Foster, Republican, for Congress in the ninth district, gains heavily. The Republicans claim his election. He gained 600 in Sandusky City.

Huron county gives 1500 majority for the Republican Secretary of State and 1600 for Foster.

In Logan county the estimated Republican majority is about 900.

Cuyahoga county, Republican majority probably 2,000.

Pitt on's majority for Congress in the eighteenth district is estimated at about 500.

Richmond township Guernesey county, Ohio, gives Chambers 9 maj. Democratic gain of 37 votes over election of '68.

New Philadelphia—Dover township gives a Democratic maj. of 91; a Democratic loss of 59.

Minerva—Republican maj. on the State ticket is 26. Amblers maj. six. Wales maj. 35. Wilcox 31.

Carrollton, Democrat, 145; Stephenson, Republican, 83; and balance of ticket in same proportion.

Gallipolis—Republican maj. 289. Large Republican gains.

Circleville—city and township give a Republican maj. of 185. Republican gain over Pendleton vote.

New Lexington—Pike township and New Lexington 73 Democratic maj. Democratic gain 12.

Van Trump's maj. over Brown 68.

Hamilton — Returns from Butler county give Campbell 1175 maj. Republican gains of ...

Lebanon—Warren county, Union township, official Schenck maj. 72.

Cincinnati.—In the First Congressional District the Republican gain in the First Ward is 238 over last Congressional election.

Chillicothe.—Scioto Township, Ross County, gives a Republican majority of 10, gain of 80.

Yellow Springs, Yellow Springs Precinct of Miami Township, Shellabarger 128 majority; Sherwood 126 majority.

Lancaster.—Full returns give a Republican gain of 78 in this city over the vote of 1869.

Pomeroy.—Returns from three wards give a Republican majority for Congressman of 76, a Republican gain of 155 over 1869.

Pomeroy.—Pomeroy gives a total majority for the Republican ticket of 201, gain of 268. Middleport; Republican majority 221.

Granville, Licking county.—Republican majority of 261. Gain of 51 over last year.

Clewes—Miami township goes Democratic by 1 majority.

Eaton, Preble county—Six townships show a small Republican loss compared with the vote years two ago. The county will give 700 majority for Scenck.

Xenia—In city and township Shellabarger's majority is 1,023. Republican gain over Hays is 195.

Marietta—Republican majority 246, a gain of 64.

Harmar—Republican majority of 191, a gain of 45.

Washington, Fayette Co.—Concord township Republican majority 12, a gain of 15. Not a colored vote in it.

Oxford—Schenck 440; Campbell 277; Republican gain 89 over Hayes last fall.

Springfield—Republican majority in Springfield township 685, a gain of 75. Moorefield tp., Republican majority 82, a gain of 44 over Winans.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—In Corryville, Clifton, Harrison and Riverside precincts, Stevenson gains 77. Everything appears favorable to Stevenson's election.

In Sycamore township, Perry gains twenty-five over Eggleston's vote. The Republicans are claiming Perry's election by a decided majority.

In six precincts from Preble county, there are slight Democratic gains. The estimated majority in the county for Schenck, telegraphed to the *Gazette* from Eaton is 700.

Toledo—Toledo gives Sherwood, Republican, 5th majority; Peck, Republican, 595 majority. Hayes, in 1868, had 467.

Lucas county gives 1,300 Republican majority.

Greenport, Madison township, Franklin county.—Democratic majority 172; Democratic gain 29.

Lebanon—Five townships indicate a Republican loss of 181 against the vote of 1869.

Pleasant Valley—Daily township, Madison county, gives Shellabarger 125; Jewett 78; Republican gain over the last Congressional election.

Ironton—Lawrence county Republican majority about 800; slight Democratic gain.

Coshocton—Five townships in Coshocton county report a Republican loss of 79 on last year.

Groveport—The Democratic majority on the State and Congressional ticket is 172; Democratic gain 28.

Dayton—Four wards gave Schenck 115 majority. The county will probably go Democratic.

Cincinnati—In the Twelfth and Twenty-third wards, Colerain, Delhi, Clifton, Springfield, Harrison and Riverside precincts, Second district, Stevenson gains 178 on the last Congressional elections, when the majority was 497. The returns indicate Perry's election.

The Republican county ticket is doubtless elected in Hamilton county.

Returns from the Third Congressional district show slight gains for Schenck.

Columbus, Ohio.—Large Republicans gains all over Ohio. The majority in the State will reach 15,000. The Independent ticket is elected in Franklin county.

Shellabarger has a large majority.

Columbus, Ohio.—Steubenville and Township give Sherwood 314 majority; Republican gain 61. Three townships in Hancock, Republican gain 153. The county is probably Republican.

Three townships Ashland county, give a Republican gain of 103.

Toledo gives Peck, for Congress, 50 majority, a gain of 25.

Meigs County gives a Republican gain of about 200.

Five wards and two townships in Franklin county give Shallabarger a gain of 358 on the Governor last year. The Independent ticket in this county is elected by 5,500 to 1,000 majority.

Kent County gives 100 Democratic majority. The Republicans gain one Congressman in the First District. The Republican majority in Harrisburg—Col. Jennings, Republican candidate for Mayor, is defeated by at least four hundred.

Canton.—The State ticket in Stark County is about 500, Republican gain 112. Hon. J. A. Ambler, re-elected to Congress. Col. Hall, workingman's candidate, will carry Stark county by a small majority.

Cincinnati—In twenty-one precincts and wards heard from, Mott, Republican, for Sheriff has 1,718 maj.; Ampt, Republican for Prosecuting Attorney, 1,168 majority. All the returns have in from the First Congressional district but the Ninth and Thirteenth wards. In the Fourth ward Perry gains 232. The Republican and Democratic gains so far as heard are about even. The Republicans claim the remaining wards will elect Perry by from 200 to 300 majority.

In three townships of Clinton county, Ohio, Smith is 21 behind.

In nine townships, including Bellefontaine, Logan county, McClurg is 34 behind last year. The Republican majority in the county is not over 625. The Republican county ticket is elected.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—All returns in Second District received but the Eighteenth ward and Lick Run, Stevenson's majority is 491. The ward and precinct to hear from will swell the majority to nearly 1500. Republican gain about 1000.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, October 11.—The returns of the election come in very slowly. The roads are so bad in Central Iowa, on account of continued floods, that not much news will get in to-night. The vote everywhere has been light. In this whole region but little more than half the vote has been polled. In this, Polk county, the vote is not altogether two-thirds last year. The majority is about 1,000, relatively larger than for Merrill last year. The Republican majority in the city of Des Moines is over 400.

The meagre returns from contiguous counties indicate that while the whole vote is light, the Republican majorities are increased according to the proportion over the previous year.

At this hour we have no certain figures from these counties. As far as heard from the vote in this section of the State is largely against the Grinnell Convention. In Jasper, 10 to 1. Green county gives 300 Republican majority. Cass 325. DesMoines 600. Madison 60.

DUBUQUE, October 11—Midnight.—A little over half the vote of the county is polled to-day. The principal interest in the city centered in the election of Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. Horker, Republican candidate, ran a long way ahead of his ticket, receiving some six or seven hundred majority over Bryant, Democrat. Returns from various wards are not yet complete. The estimated Democratic majority is about one hundred on the State ticket. Meagre returns from Marion, Jones, Linn, Jackson and Clinton counties indicate large Republican majorities. Dornan is elected for Congressman in the Third District by a handsome majority. It is believed that Brayton is elected District Judge by a small majority.

INDIANA.

SOUTH BEND, Oct. 11.—South Bend gives 306 majority for the Republican State ticket, except Secretary of State, largest majority ever given in the Republican. The majority for Governor in October, 1868, was 185, for Grant 257. Eddy, Democratic candidate for Secretary, resides here and runs 250 ahead of his party.

Indianapolis, Indiana.—The Election to-day is quiet and orderly. The vote is not as large as last election. The ticket is long and it will be late before reliable news can be obtained.

Indianapolis—12 M.—The returns are meagre. Large Republican gains are reported in several districts. Returns by the mail bring Democratic gains in central portions of the State. The indications are that the Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Reform ticket in this city is defeated by 5,5 to 1,00 majority. Strong indications of a Democratic gain in the legislature.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, October 11.—The election of Governor and State officers of Nebraska to-day has been the most exciting of any ever polled. The Republicans are by some portions of the State have divided and run separate tickets for State officers. The Workingmen's party have united with the Democratic upon some of the State officers, but which there has been so much personal conflict within both parties that scratching has been the order of the day. In this portion of the State has turned mainly upon candidates pledged to vote for Governor Saunders or General Thayer for United States Senator, and if reports are correct, an immense amount of money has been expended by both sides. Frauds are claimed by all parties, and there were probably several hundred voters illegally registered in this city.

OMAHA, NEB. October 12, 2 A. M.—Returns received up to this hour show that Butler, Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by 2,000 majority, and the balance of the State ticket, including Taaffe, Congressman, by 7,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican by large majorities.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Margaret Waters, the notorious baby farmer, was hanged at London, England, for murder. She died protesting her innocence.

—George Steinmetz employed in the Cincinnati *Times* office, fell through a hatchway yesterday three stories, receiving probably fatal injuries.

—Jas. Chandler, Augustus Crummel, John Burns and two others were killed by a boiler explosion at Lowell, this morning, and several others hurt. Bones are supposed fatal.

—The ship Wm. A. Campbell, from Liverpool, reported a difficulty during the voyage between the second officer and a seaman named Heury Jenkins. The latter was shot dead.

—Isaac S. Fallis, Secretary of the Buckeye Insurance Company of Cincinnati, has been discovered a defaulter to the amount of $11,000. The matter has created surprise in insurance circles.

—At Evansville, Indiana, yesterday, Valentine Arnold was stabbed by Peter Schaefer, a fellow laborer, and died within an hour. The cause was Arnold's demand for the payment of three dollars, borrowed money.

—A man named Farr exploded an old bombshell at Licking rolling mills, Cincinnati, yesterday, by foolishly pounding upon it with a hammer. The fragments flew in all directions, literally tearing the man's head from his shoulders.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax spoke at Wishawaka, Indiana, Monday evening. He said it was positively his purpose to retire from public life at the end of the term for which he had been elected, and stated that he had made this canvass in gratitude for the past favors which the people had bestowed to confer upon him, and then, he said, you will never look upon my face again speaking in a political campaign.

—Judge Barnard, at New York, has decided that a mortgage made in 1858, and renewed in 1866, must be paid in gold, as renewal is not equivalent to a new contract, nor coming within the provisions of the legal tender act. Judge Barnard also decided that a bequest by the late Elizabeth Ladlow, of $25,000, to fund a professorship of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, void, in consequence of payment during her life.

—There was a meeting of colored men at the Cooper Institute, New York, Monday night, to consider the subject of their exclusion from hotel tables, sleeping car berths, steamboat state rooms, theatre parquette seats, first-class liquor saloons, and other choice places frequented by white people. Speeches were made denouncing the spirit of caste, and resolutions were passed calling on Congress to enact laws to enforce social equality between the races.

—The Cimbria, of the Hamburg line, left New York yesterday, direct for Hamburg. The agents of the Bremen line do not intend to dispatch any more vessels until they hear of the safe arrival out of the Hermann. The Postmaster at New York, having asked the Postmaster General whether he should dispatch mails to Europe by the Hamburg steamer which leaves to-day, the Postmaster General replied that he considered it unsafe and inexpedient to send mails by the German steamers at present, on account of their liability to capture by the French.

—On Sunday afternoon last two young women, named Catherine Brady and Elizabeth McAnulty, were fearfully cut and torn by a ferocious bull, which had broken loose, owned by the proprietor of Hamilton Park, Staten Island. The girls were employed at the Park, and were walking towards a house when the animal, it appears, not knowing them, sprang upon Miss Brady and in one bite tore the right breast from her body. The other girl, in attempting to save her companion, was set upon by the hound. Her arm was torn in a shocking manner. Their lives were saved by Officer Meed, who put three balls through the ferocious brute, killing him instantly. Miss Brady was not expected to live. The other girl is in a very precarious condition, though hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Trade suspended by elections. Markets nominally unchanged.

THE WAR!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

A FRENCH REPULSE.

ORLEANS, October 11.—The Commandant-in-Chief of the Fifteenth Army Corps sends the following report to the Minister of War at Tours: About nine o'clock yesterday morning, at Artenay, where there was a brigade of Jorgueile and several companies of chasseurs, we were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, who succeeded in occupying the place. General Regan went to the assistance of the French forces with five regiments and four battalions and also a battery of eight guns. After combating until three o'clock in the afternoon, our troops were repulsed and driven into the forest, which I retain and shall defend at any price. The Prussians outnumbered us.

CONFIRMATION OF GAMBETTA'S STATEMENT—OTHER REPORTS.

TOURS, October 11.—Reynolds and May, who have arrived here, corroborate the report of the Parisian Government by Gambetta. Reynolds describes thrilling incidents of their voyage from the beleagured city. Members of the Government and a great crowd of people collected to witness the start. Louis Blanc was in the assemblage. In a few seconds after starting the balloons were over the Prussian lines, and were greeted with a sharp volley of musketry. The hissing of bullets was heard on all sides. Rockets and other missiles were also fired at the balloon, the bullets whistling through and the wind freshening up at this moment the voyagers escaped. Gambetta's balloon descended at Ecouen and for a long time was supposed to be the earth that one shot from the Prussians wounded him in the hand and another went through the balloon. Both the balloons were ultimately landed north of Amiens.

There has been nothing heard from Paris for a day or two.

It is reported that Garibaldi will take his forces into the Vosges to operate against the Prussians.

It is understood that fighting was resumed to-day near Orleans.

The people of Tours are expressing their indignation at the conduct of the authorities in not securing that the Fifteenth Corps was properly reinforced.

The public are painfully impressed because these troops were not immediately pushed forward to assist in the engagement.

Bourbaki has been summoned to Tours to account for his conduct. He is charged with having left his post to visit England.

Count De Palikao has offered his services to the Republic.

General Bourbtki is expected to soon make an explanation of his mission.

Castelar, the brilliant young Spanish Republican, has arrived here to sympathize with the French Government.

Garibaldi will operate with a picked corps of riflemen in the Vosges Districts. M. Gambetta will preside over the war administration with two colleagues to be appointed.

Two Americans in another balloon accompanied M. Gambetta from Paris to to Amiens. They left Amiens together in a wide way and were constantly fired upon by the Prussians until safely outside the line.

The scene of the battle, in which occurred yesterday near Artenay, is only three hours' ride by rail from the city, and here is collected several thousand troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery.

A REPORT DENIED.

TOURS, October 11.—The report that Gen. Ulrich will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is denied.

THE BALLOON MAIL.

Gambetta's balloon brought out of Paris ten kilogrammes of letters, each weighing one gramme, nearly 20,000 in number. There were still 180 such waiting dispatch at Paris. The postoffice carrier pigeons have considerably more than they can do as postmen.

The Prussians shoot all Franc Tireurs they capture. This is one reason why the latter carry the black flag. Atrocities are not committed by large bodies of Prussians, but by those who are not under the command of superior officers.

GERMAN PRISONERS—SHOCKING CRUELTIES.

TOURS, October 11.—Another body of Prussian prisoners recently arrived here.

The *Moniteur* publishes communications from the different departments of France now under the control of the Prussians, giving details of shocking cruelties committed by Prussians in their endeavors to raise contributions where people had been impoverished by former requisitions.

LEX TALIONIS.

TOURS, October 11.—The Prussians having threatened to execute the municipal authorities of Abits, because at that place the Franc-Tireurs surprised the enemy, killing many and capturing others, the French Government have given official public notice that one Prussian prisoner will be shot for every person killed by the Prussians.

The journals of this city publish news of the death of Prince Frederick Charles.

A large number of Prisoners of war, including some officers, passed here to-day. Crowds collected to get a glimpse of them. They appeared much exasperated and it required strong efforts of the authorities to prevent retaliation on the spot for late Prussian atrocities.

FROM LONDON.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

LONDON, October 11.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that the Prussians on leaving Mulhouse, fired on the people, killing and wounding several.

Advices from Metz to Sunday say that the weather is very unfavorable. Firing from the forts is stead

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94½@95.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113¾.

VICTORY!

When the managers of the Third Party published in the columns of their organ the call for a nominating convention to place candidates in the field against those of the regular Republican party, we regretted the movement. We knew that many well meaning and good citizens would be misled, and would follow men unworthy to occupy places as leaders After the assembling of the reform convention, which nominated a full ticket, and not a bad one, we felt that these misguided men would pause and consider the folly of their ways and return to the Republican ranks. They did not do so. They inaugurated a bitter personal warfare, and though utterly despising such a plan of carrying on a political campaign, we were driven, in self-protection, to adopt the same tactics and to give a Rowland for an Oliver. We have been abusive, but not more so than the circumstances warranted. When the *Commercial*, a journal at least influential enough to command our consideration, if not our respect, openly branded all good Republicans as "thugs and bummers," we were compelled to rebut its assertions and to disclose to the public in proper colors the political history of the saintly characters it flaunted at the head of its columns as candidates. During the campaign we have said wicked things, for which we are not at this hour sorry. We were just and honest, and while it would have been much more pleasant and more consistent with our personal feelings to have spoken kindly of the reform movers and candidates, still it was our clear duty to pursue the course we did. Never in the history of this county was there a movement so devoid of honor and honesty than that which was so signally defeated yesterday at the polls. A few rich men sought to buy their ways into public places and attempted to entice true Republicans from the path of rectitude and duty by making the bold assertion that all outside of their lines were bad and corrupt men. They promised reform in politics, and yet practiced the most shameless trickery and rankest dishonesty to secure their own success. They have been met an vanquished. Never has any political movement so utterly failed to accomplish anything. They developed not enough influence at the polls to even afford help to the Democratic party in whose interest it seemed they were working. Let the history of the reform movement be written and printed and forever after pointed to as the standard piece of political folly of our age. Let the leaders be marked and never again trusted. They have attempted to sell out the noble old Republican party to the Democracy, they have tried to elect a free trader to Congress from this district, they have made war on poor men and sought to elevate into office men whose only qualification was money. Out upon them. Let them forever rest in the oblivion into which cast by yesterday's election.

The entire Republican ticket has been elected. Negley goes back to Congress by a majority of nearly three thousand. Our whole legislative ticket is elected, not a man lost. Our county officers have gone through safely, and neither Democrats nor "Reformers" have saved a man. Is this not glory enough for one day? We can well afford to be joyful. We have fought the battle and can appreciate the victory. The *Commercial* has frittered away all its power and influence, if it ever had any, in this campaign, and politically speaking, it is dead. Let its editors go into sackcloth and ashes while all good Republicans make merry over the great victory of yesterday.

STATE CONVENTION.

Experience has taught us the lesson that the words of Jefferson were true, when he said, a constitution could not outlive a generation without being reformed. As time moves rapidly on, the desires and necessities of a State increase and change, and what answers all the purposes of a people to-day, will not insure their necessities a century hence. More than this, what is evidently a necessity at one time, becomes an actual burthen at another. States are like individuals, and may no more adapt themselves when they have grown great and powerful, to the habit in which they have clothed themselves in their infancy, than a man may hope to wear the frock and shoes of his childhood.

There are, however, a class of men among us, that deprecate any interference with the Constitution. They have grown up beneath its protecting influence, they may not have severely felt its utter inadequacy to meet the wants of the community, they believe it has answered its purpose and will do so hereafter, and they have a kind of superstitious reverence for it, that forbids them consenting to any alteration in its provisions. A moment's thought, however, should satisfy every one that not only the present, but the future, imperatively demands a thorough Constitutional reform. In our opinion there never has been a more auspicious moment than the present, for calling a State Convention for this purpose.

Special legislation has become a giant of terrible power, and one that expends much of its strength corruptly. Its effect rather than its origin is corrupt. For special legislation has most always the advantage of apparently looking to some good end. Its benefits are peculiarly local. The territory it designs to embrace, seemingly desires it, and the balance of the Legislature, feeling that their individual constituents are not to be affected thereby, have at last, under what is deemed a spirit of courtesy, learned to regard the competence of any special bill, adapted for some special place, and presented by a representative from that special district, as a mark of respect due to the member who presents the bill. But its effect, too often, is, to singles out private interests, and create giant corporations, to the exclusion of the best interests of the people as a class. Its effect is to create local strifes and bitter hatreds, which, while the cause may belong to some municipality, retards and fetters the welfare of the whole State. It engenders lobbying, and lobbyists that are not only compromising to the legislator, but disgraceful in the halls of legislation. It yearly publishes a vast parade of small special bills, and a beggarly account of general State laws for the general good of the community.

The rights of our cities should be guaranteed by the Constitution of our State. At present our rights are but play things in the hands of men, and are subject to every whim and caprice fancy may dictate. While such a condition of things exist, we have really no independence that may not at any moment be surrendered through bribery and corruption. If the laws governing our cities were general, the whole State would be interested in the general good of each city. As it stands to-day, instead of being a unit on really any one point, each legislative district is governed in a great measure by local acts, that are so varied in their nature, that no human being is prepared to answer any question, relative to a district in which he does not reside, without consulting a great mass of special legislative matter concerning the district in which such question may arise.

This, however, would be but a tithe of the labor such a convention would have to perform. It has long been a question whether the reform in the civil service of the nation might not be adopted with advantage in this State. We are not, however, prepared to accede to the proposition of abolishing all court fees and expenses, and leaving the law free to every citizen, rich or poor, without cost of any kind further than counsel fees. Our impression is, that such a provision would result in a large increase of litigation, and much that is at present quietly and amicably settled, while preserving peace between friends and neighbors would be turned over to the adjudication of the law, fomenting strife and discord. But we are favorably and strongly impressed with the idea of having fixed salaries for all officers necessary to carry on the administration of the law.

But while undoubtedly many utterly indefeasible plans will be suggested, and many reforms proposed utterly impossible to carry into execution, there are radical reforms necessary, patent to the people, that demand such a convention. We earnestly hope a State Convention may be called, and that such reforms shall be made in the constitution, as will secure to every citizen in the State such rights under general laws as will free him hereafter from demagogueism and corruption.

THE colored vote yesterday was polled solid for the regular Republican party. But little effort was made to secure that strong arm of support, as members of the party felt that there was too much gratitude and generosity in the heart of the colored man to permit him to forget the debt of kindness due the great Republican party. The first votes of the colored people, so well and faithfully directed, came in very opportunely—at a time when they were much needed. We thank our colored friends for the manly way they stood up to the work yesterday and assure them that their services are acknowledged and appreciated by all Republicans throughout the county.

EDITORS GAZETTE—I arrived home yesterday and found some individual had taken the liberty of publishing me on the Reform Vigilance Committee of the Eleventh ward. Although the election is over I wish you to place me where I belong, with the regular Republican party. I vote nothing but that ticket and will feel obliged to the man that had my name published as a Reformer, if he will mind his own business in the future.

WM. MCCUTCHEON.

A Glimpse at the Czar.

[From Hepworth Dixon's "Free Russia."]

One dark December day, near dusk, two Englishmen had a boat on the Neva brink and push out rapidly through the bars of ice toward that grim fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which lie buried under marble slab and golden cross the Empresses (with one exception) since the reign of Peter the Great. As they are pushing onward, they observe the watermen drop their oars and doff their caps; and looking around they see the imperial barge, propelled by twenty rowers, athwart their stern. The Emperor sits in that barge alone; an officer is standing by his side, and the helmsman directs the rowers how to pull. Saluting as he glides past their boat, the Emperor jumps to land, and muffling his heavy great cloak about his neck, steps hastily along the planks, and up the roadway leading to the church. No one goes with him. The six or eight idlers whom he meets on the road just touch their hats and stand aside to let him pass. Trying the front door of that sombre church, he finds it locked; and striding off quickly to a second door, he sees a man in plain clothes and bockeys to him. The door is quickly opened, and the lord of seventy millions walks into the church to be his final home. The English visitors are near. "Wait for an instant," says the man in plain clothes; "the Emperor is within;" but adds, "you can step into the porch; his Majesty will not keep you long." The porch is parted from the church by glass doors only, and the English visitors look down upon the scene within. Long aisles and columns stretch their lines before them. Flags and trophies won in a hundred battles, fought against the Swede and Frank, the Persian and Turk, adorn the walls, and here and there a silver lamps burns stilly in front of a pictured saint. Between the columns stand, in white sepulchral rows, the imperial tombs—a weird and ghastly vista gleaming in that red and smoky light. Alone, his cap drawn tightly on his brow, and his cloak folded like Cæsar's, the Emperor passes from slab to slab, now pausing for an instant, as if conning an inscription on the stone; now crossing the nave, absorbed and bent; here bidden for a moment in the gloom, there moving furtively along the aisle. The dead are all around him—Peter, Catharine, Paul—fierce warriors, tender women, innocent babies, and overhead the dust and glory of a hundred wars. What brings him hither in the wintry dusk? The weight of life? The love of death? He stops, unbonnets, kneels—at the foot of his mother's tomb! Once more he pauses, kneels—kneels a long time, as if in prayer; then rising, kisses the golden cross. Then slab is the tomb of his eldest son! A moment later he is gone.

EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL CONY, who died at his residence in Augusta, Maine, Wednesday afternoon, at the age of fifty-nine, was a native of Augusta, Maine, but when a young man removed to Bangor, where he engaged in the lumber business and lived for a number of years, but returned afterward to the former city and became President of the Augusta Bank. In early life he was a strong Democrat, and, after holding several other offices, he was elected State Treasurer by that party, and by successive re-elections filled the constitutional term of five years. With the breaking out of the war, however, he repudiated his old party, and in 1863 he was elected to the Legislature by the Republicans simply as a Union man. The next summer he was elected Governor by the same party and twice re-elected. In this office he supported vigorously the war policy of the General Government, and labored so earnestly that his health was considerably impaired. Since retiring from the Governorship he has not been in public life, and for some months his health has been gradually failing.

AT her concert on Friday evening Madame Nilsson sang "The King of Thule" and the "Jewel Song," from "Faust;" the "Adante" and "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore," with Signor Brignoli and a full chorus, closing with the Scotch ballad, "Auld Robin Gray." Nilsson has made a grand hit by the rendering of popular songs. "Down on the Suwanee River," sung by her after an encore on Wednesday evening, fairly set the audience mad with delight. So says the New York *Star*.

THE LAST BOSTON TRAGEDY.

A Young Lady School Teacher Stoned by Boys and Dies.

[From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 8.]

The town of Canton has been much stirred and grieved by an unfortunate occurrence in the Pleasant Street District School, which led, directly or indirectly, to the death of a young female teacher, who had recently assumed charge. The school, which is numbered five in the town reports, has been noted for the disorderly character of many of its pupils, and was in charge of a lady who kept order at the expense of the good will of the district, where she found it impossible to obtain board. She therefore resigned at the expiration of the summer term. At the opening of the school in September the committee advertised to fill the vacancy, and received several applications, among them that of Etta R Barstow, a young lady about twenty years old, and of diminutive stature and feeble health. She passed examination, and began her duties, but met with the opposition of the boys from the start. Determined to succeed in her chosen calling, she persisted without appeal to the authorities for aid, until last Wednesday. On the morning of that day, she rang the bell as usual for the assembling of the scholars, but a few of the larger boys, between the ages of thirteen and nine years, declined to answer until the hour had passed, and she locked the door. This enraged them, and they threw several stones through the windows to intimidate her, without effect, however. There was no further disturbance until Miss Barstow left the schoolhouse for dinner. Four of the boys who were locked out then met her and threw several stones, several of which struck her—two particularly large ones coming in contact with the back of her head and shoulders. She staggered under the blows, whereupon the little miscreants assailed her with cries that she was drunk, and other epithets. Arriving at her boarding house, she crawled up the steps, was assisted into the house, and exclaiming that "those awful boys have stoned me," fell upon the lounge, and apparently went to sleep. She was aroused for dinner and ate heartily, but fell asleep again immediately afterwards. She awoke in a few minutes, saying that she did not feel well enough to return to school, and intended to visit her friends in Boston. She ascended to her room with difficulty to dress, and upon reaching the Sand Hill Railroad station her limbs were so weak that she could not enter the cars without assistance. She met a lady with whom she had formerly boarded on the train, who observed that she was drowsy and evidently suffering. In her wakeful moments she managed to make her destination known to her companion, and when she arrived in Boston she was sent to No. 42 Waltham street, her home. Dr. Buckingham was called, and prescribed for a complaint under which she had been long suffering, without being told of the violent usage she had been submitted to at Canton. She gradually failed, and died at one o'clock on Thursday morning, the doctor having stated that there were some symptoms about her that he could not account for. Immediately after the assault on Wednesday, three boys were arrested and brought before Trial Justice White, charged with disturbing the school and assault, and were sentenced by him to the State Reform School. Their names were John Cuffee, Jeremiah Keliher and Daniel Keliher, the first two eleven years old and the last nine. Since the death of the teacher, complaints have been made against them for murder, and also against a boy thirteen years old, named James Cogswell, on the supposition that Miss Barstow's death was hastened by their action. The surgeon who attended her having been informed of the assault, accounts for her death in accordance with the complaint. A post mortem examination is now in progress.

NAPOLEON III.

Alleged Attempted Suicide of the Emperor.

The *Presse*, published at Vienna, gives the following extraordinary piece of correspondence from Cassels: "The Prussian Government has issued the sternest prohibition against the receipt at the telegraph office of a report of the circumstances which I shall now relate to you from authentic sources. In spite of all attempts at concealment, yesterday the news spread like wildfire that Napoleon had, on the 18th, made an attempt at suicide. The details of the affair, as communicated by the officer on guard, are as follows: Napoleon, for two days, exhited a strange elevation of spirits, which, up to this, had not been perceptible in him. He received, during the last few days, several dispatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days left his room only once. This was about five o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all dispatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park. He read them, and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him for two hours, his immediate attendants began to be alarmed. About half-past nine o'clock they resolved, on the pretext of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince Murat undertook the task, but to his repeated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour they broke open the door, and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. Everything here points to an attempt at suicide, to which, of course, the officials will not agree. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castle, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave till morning, and has sent a long account of the matter to the headquarters. The whole population of Cassel went out to-day to Wilhelmshoehe to see Napoleon. He, however, 'in consequence of severe illness,' kept his room." The *Presse* evidently, and it would appear with reason, disbelieves the whole story. It remarks that, after Sedan, there is scarcely any news which could affect the Emperor so severely.

A MISSOURI ROMANCE.

A Repentant Magdalen and a Heartless Parent.

[From the St. Joseph Herald.]

Illustrative of the tireless hunting down of young girls who would return to the paths of virtue, if it were not for the inexorable edict of society against their reformation, the facts of a case in this city were given recently, which are a melancholy commentary on the disposition of some parents to inhumanity towards daughters who have sinned, and shows how entirely the example of the Savior toward the repentant Magdalen is ignored in these days. A girl returned home after an absence of two months, having left in consequence of a quarrel with her father. About twilight, the poor thing, in tatters and rags, knocked timidly at her father's door. On being bidden to enter, she opened the door and beheld the happy home circle—father, mother, brothers and sisters—gathered around the work table, her mother sewing, little thinking, perhaps, that the lost darling of her youthful motherhood was there—when the soft voice was heard. The sight was too much for the poor girl, and, burying her tearful face in her hands, she said:

"O, father, let me come home!" What did he do, this stoical and heartless old man? Instead of taking the erring and repentant child again to his bosom with a true father's forgiveness, he drove her out into the night, into the cruel world, and slammed the door upon her, with a malediction upon "strumpets." The distressed and heart-broken girl made her way to the cabin of a poor colored woman whom she knew. Strong in her determination to reform she remained with this (if) colored friend till the latter made known the facts of her case to a good lady (the world is not wholly devoid of angels!) who procured the struggling girl a place to work, so that she could earn an honest living, where she yet remains, with increasing firmness to lead a pure life. How can that father hope for forgiveness?

FAILING to secure justice at San Francisco, the other day, for a breach of contract, the wealthy Celestials of that city took the law into their own hands, seized the spokesman of their brother barbarians, who had failed to come to time, carried him into a small room, pinioned him with a rope and a broom-stick, bent him to a sitting posture, placing a piece of wood in his mouth, and kept him in that position for three days.

Gambling in China.

In Hong Kong where China gambling and bawdy houses are gladly licensed for the revenue, Europeans are not allowed to gamble by law. Hence the greater part of the sporting community make a trip every day or two over to Macoa, where gaming is the principal occupation of the Priest ridden people. But it happened while I was searching for a young man to whom I brought a package, I was directed to the back room on the upper floor of a hotel, and instead of finding the young man I found a room full of gamblers. I do not know that it would be called gambling among "professionals," but there were several round tables around which were gathered a number of decently dressed men betting on cards. They would bet on the denomination of the card drawn at random from the pack, or would deal out a hand and each bet on his chance.

It was rather a strange sight for me, and I sat down by the door to see the games and note the sayings of the players. At the table nearest me was a young man about twenty-five years old, who, from his accent, I took to be an American, and an old man somewhat gray. They had been betting, it seemed, and drinking too, for the bottles before them were nearly empty. When I first noticed them, the old man was shuffling the cards, as he said, for "a new deal," and the young man, in a swaggering careless way, leaned back in his chair, and, after trying his cigar and finding it had gone out, began humming a tune. After a while, as the old man was dealing out the cards, the young fellow broke out in a low, careless tone, singing in a tune that I had never before heard, these old words:

"One sweet'ly solemn thought
Come to me o'er and o'er.
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I've ever been before;
Nearer the crystal gate
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving my cross,
Nearer wearing my crown."

The young man had an excellent voice, and its sweet tones and those beautiful words had a strange ring in that gambling den. As for me it made me shudder, while several gamblers looked up from their games with surprise. But the old man that was dealing the cards put on a look of melancholy that I never shall forget. He stopped dealing the cards for a moment, gazed fixedly at the young blasphemer, and then gathering up the cards he had distributed, he dashed the whole pack on the floor near the table evidently in a passion. The young man suddenly stopped his singing, and looked first at the cards under the table and then at the old man, utterly at a loss to know what it all meant.

"Where did you learn that tune?" inquired the old man, in a half angry, half conciliatory tone. But the young man did not, or pretended that he did not know that he had been singing at all.

"Well! no matter," said the old man, "I've played my last game, and that's the end of it. The cards may lay there till doomsday, and I will never pick them up."

At this the young man in a pet protested, saying that the old man had won his money, and now wished to stop without giving him a chance to win it back. The old man then took out of his pocket the bunch of Hong Kong bills he had stuffed in there, and counting out $75 or $100 (I could not tell exactly) said, "There, Harry, is your money; take it, and do good with it. I shall with mine." He then went to the table, or bar, as it was called, paid for the liquor and walked out by me, arm in arm with the young man he called Harry, and as I followed them down stairs I saw them conversing by the doorway, and overheard enough to know that the old man was saying something about that tune which the young man had so unthinkingly sung.

How Musical Geniuses are Made in Germany.

A Cologne correspondent of the *Orchestra* indulges in this descriptive wail: Nothing can be more absurd and disgusting than the presumption of modern young German composers, very few excepted. The young musician who is so happy as to hit on a strange mode of talking, or walking, or dressing, or writing, and who possesses a sufficient amount of swagger, begins first to be called "clever." As soon as he gets this title, he walks, talks, dresses, and writes himself up to a genius. He is a pianist, and by dint of promenading up and down the keyboard, throwing from time to time his long hair back, by dint of heaping up a quantity of notes, of modulating a commonplace figure three or four bars over and over again, through every tonality, of using the accord of the dominant seventh as a bridge to go anywhere, but never knowing how to finish, because he never knows how to begin, by dint, I say, of writing all this chaos down, and scoring it in the most eccentric way, he conceives he has composed an entirely new and marvellous work. Then he gets by heart the best verses of Schiller, Goethe, and Herder, as well as the finest sentences of the renowned works on æsthetics, and so boldly begins to talk about music in autocratic style, and is given to "interpret" and "define" the beautiful in art. By and by the arrogance of his conversation and his pianoplaying begins to recruit a few admirers, generally of feeble-minded and inexperienced students; now he gets a friend in the press, then a publisher, and in a few years he is proclaimed a man of genius. This dangerous generation of musicians in Germany is the result of the great influence so long exercised in this country by Liszt and Wagner. The history of humanity shows clearly enough how great men, as well as great humbugs, have always created new sects of admirers and imitators. But alas! imitation is the source of corruption in literature and the fine arts, and much more so in music, for the field is a wide one belonging to the metaphysical branch, and the demonstration more infinite, not being subject to material form. So the imitators of Liszt and Wagner are nothing less than elements of musical decline in Germany.

Black, Red and Gold.

The black, red and gold flag, national German one, is said to come from the times of Barbarossa. That Emperor was crowned in 1152, ruler of Germany, in the Frankfort Cathedral. The way from the Dom to the Romer Palace, where the public festivities were held, was laid with a carpet representing the colors black, red and gold. After the coronation the carpet was given to the people, and everybody tried to cut off a piece, which was carried about the city as a flag. In the year 1184, at the Reichstag at Mayence, the colors were recognised as the true German ones, and they were retained until Napoleon put an end to the empire in 1806.

Since that time the Burschenschaften have kept the old colors in memory. In the revolutionary year 1848 the German colors were again brought to light by the members of the National Assembly at Frankfort. There was considerable discussion at the time as to which color had the precedence. Freiligrath sang: "Powder is black, blood is red, and gold en flickers the flame! That is 'the old imperial standard." Friedrich Wilhelm II., however, was the author of the motto bearing the meaning of the German standard—"From night, through blood to light!"

The German national flag is now seen in Germany instead of the flags of the separate countries, and it is a weighty fact that even in Berlin the German flag had recently to be hoisted by order of the public.

Flogging Women in Russia.

It does not appear that the ladies of Russia are any better than their sisters of this country, and yet the rod is not spared on them. They are flogged enough to make them very superior beings, if there is any virtue in licking lashes. A book with the inviting title of "The Rod in All Countries," says that anecdotes of the flagellation of ladies in Russia could be multiplied to any extent. The author says:

"It was stated a few years ago, in a German newspaper, that three of the most beautiful women of St. Petersburg were driven direct from one of the imperial balls, in their own carriages, in all their finery of satin and lace, to the Police Station, and, after being mounted on a man's shoulders, with their dress tucked up, were smartly whipped with a birch rod. No explanation was given, but they were dismissed with the significant caution to hold their tongues in the future. At another imperial party, some young ladies, who had been chatting too freely, were politely escorted by a maitre d'hotel to a distant apartment, where, being made to kneel over an ottoman, they were severely smacked by a female housekeeper with their slippers, and sent home."

If this is true, it explains the woman's rights movement that has lately attracted attention in Russia. This objection of women to the rod probably comes of permitting them to have the alphabet. There is really no safety when that is conceded.

WANING.

The Autumn days are waning, and the gold is on the leaf,
The gold and crimson tint that paints with splendor bright and brief
The grand old oaks. The copper-red is on the bending beach,
The brown nuts rustle ripe and full above the schoolboy's reach.

The swallows gather neath the eves; the first dull cloudy day
Will bear them all, on eager wings, to sunnier climes away;
So is it oft, with us, alas! Our brief bright Summer ends,
Comes Winter resolute and stern: away troop Summer friends.

The last rose blushes on her stem, in beauty all alone,
Weeps Summer gone, and sighs upon her solitary throne.
So is it with us at life's end. What reck, or pomp, or gold,
If hairs grow gray, and we, without some light of love, grow old!

Pray God, there be not one of us, whoever he may be,
Without some friend whom he may love, some child upon his knee,
True love and friendship ever shine, with lustre all their own,
Since man was never made to live, and work, and die alone.

Birth of an Iceberg.

The icebergs that drift along our shores are formed on the coast of Greenland or on those of Baffin's and Hudson's bays, and require from six to twelve months to reach these latitudes, so slow is their progress. The larger bergs are all land formations, having their origin far up amid the Arctic mountains, where for ages they are slowly reared, pushed seaward, and, like a snip, at length launched on their destined element. The glacier is, in fact, the parent of the iceberg. The cone of ice and snow which covers the higher part of these Arctic ranges sends down into each of the diverging valleys a long, sluggish stream of ice, with a motion so slow as to be imperceptible. Kane discovered on the Greenland coast a gigantic specimen of these glaciers, the largest known to exist, extending for sixty miles along the shore, and having a perpendicular front of three hundred feet. He named it the Great Glacier of Humbodt, and no doubt it is the parent of many thousands of the icebergs that pass along here. The great propelling power behind forces the masses onward into the deep sea, so that its margin is lined with an enormous crystal precipice. For a time this ice-cliff overhangs the waves, whose tides gradually wear away its base, and at length the crisis comes—an iceberg is about to have a birth. A noise louder than thunder is heard. The ice-mountain snaps asunder, and the detached mass comes grinding, crushing, down, the ice-giant leaps into the waves, that start back as if in terror at his approach, fling up his clouds of spray, and madly toss themselves, as if in agony, high upon the shore. The young ice-monster dives as he touches the waves, rises slowly, the water streaming from his huge sides, and tumbles repeatedly as he tries to secure his balance.

His front is now two hundred feet above the waves, and to keep him steady there must be nine times as much beneath. He is now fairly launched in life, and borne on the southern current, he starts for a warmer clime, bearing on his broad shoulders many a huge rock detached from the bluffs by frost, and tons of sand and gravel collected in his slow crushing movement down the valley. Proudly he sails along regardless alike of wind and tide. The waves that dash in foam against his crystal sides shake not their strength and tarnish not the sheen of their emerald caves.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

What a Woman Said.

"Isn't it too bad—long dresses seem to be coming into fashion again! Not the real long trains they used to wear, but what are called 'demi-trains,' dragging about two inches on the ground. For two or three years everbody has worn short dresses for walking, and I never spoke to a single woman that didn't like them, and rejoice to be delivered from those troublesome, dirty, long trains. But these demi-trains are worse than the old ones. Those dragged so long on the ground that only the under side caught the dirt, and we used to line that side with leather—no, not leather, but that shiny glazed stuff they cover sofas with. I forget its name—with that, or wiggin, or some such stuff, so when you get home from a walk the dirt could all be brushed off from that, and the dress was fit to wear again. But this demi-trains cover the dress with dirt outside and in. Now to-day I saw two ladies wearing them; one had on a black silk dress with heavy flounces half way to the knees, the flounces trimmed with biased velvet three inches deep, oh, it was an elegant dress! The other wore a black grenadine, and there was a perfect little cloud of dust stirred up about each of them as she walked, just ruinous! I tell you I won't come into the fashion as long as I can help it. When everybody dresses one way no woman wants to attract attention and make herself conspicuous by going against the fashion—but unless this style becomes universal, I won't come into it.

We are going to work up these remarks into an editorial paragraph and take the credit to ourselves, but we saw that to pretend to be ourselves conversant with "wiggan" and "biased velvet" would bring down derision on our masculine head. So we tell the tale as it was told to us. To be sure, we are probably only helping to spread the fashion denounced. But as a champion of all the rights of women, we cannot but make an appeal and protest against this freak of one of their tyrants. Is is not fair, we admit, to ask any woman to stay out of a fashion that has become universal. But cannot every sensible woman, by her own action, help to prevent an ugly, uncleanly fashion from gaining the universality that makes it a law.—*Beecher's Christian Union.*

Art Gossip.

The rage once existing for pictures by the "old masters" has given place to a run in favor of a more modern school. Raphael, Carlo Dolci and Paul Veronese are now out of fashion, and their quotations in the market are now far below the productions of Watteau, Boucher and Greuz. The latter—best known to foreigners by this celebrated "Cruche Cassee"—must have been wonderfully prolific, if we are to judge by the number signed (?) by him which are now exposed for sale; no less than seventy seven having been brought to light by the leaders within the last three months. At a supper given by the Minister of Fine Arts about a fortnight since, one of the guests boasted of the large income which he was realizing from a commission to paint Greuzes for the California and Chicago galleries, and then went into details of the trade regularly carried on in this line by picture dealers with some of our countrymen who are anxious to have a collection of *chefs d'œuvre*, and are willing to pay extortionate prices for daubs recommended to them by their couriers, profoundly ignorant of the fact that the history of every painting by any artist of renown is as well known, and can be traced out as unmistakably, as the pedigree of an English racehorse.

While on the subject of high art, will you have the following, vouched for as an authentic incident of the last "Salon" in the Champs Elysees?

"What is the subject" asked the gentleman.

"Oh," replied a lady, "that is Jupiter and Ten."

"Jupiter and Ten? I don't understand. You must be wrong."

"Oh, no, indeed!" repeated the lady, "it is Jupiter and Ten. That is the name of the picture in the catalogue. See for yourself!" and she pointed triumphantly to the book; and the gentleman did, and saw with his own eyes: "JUPITER ET IO." *Paris Cor. N. Y. Post.*

Stealing a Grave.

The conversation turning one evening upon the propensity to steal (*accumulate* was the word more often used to express a violation of the eighth commandment) which was much more prevalent in some commands than in others, one of the officers said that the most singular theft that he had ever heard of had been committed that day. It was no less than the stealing of a grave.

"Stealing a grave!" was echoed in astonishment from all sides. "Impossible!" "Absurd!" "Can't be done!"

"But it was done," insisted the officer; "and I'll tell you how. You know that the ——st Regulars, and the ——th Oregon Volunteers are brigaded together and camped side by side. Each regiment had a death yesterday, and to-day the regulars made preparations to bury their man. They sent out a party to dig a grave beyond the guard lines, and in the mean time they were making their corpse ready. The volunteers had theirs all ready over night; and no sooner was the regulars' working party out of sight after the grave was dug, than the volunteers started their escort, marched—quick time, I guess—straight to the grave, buried their man and covered him up; and when the regulars came round with their funeral, they found that the volunteers had actually stolen their grave."—*From Waifs from Field, Camp and Garrison, in Lippincott's Magazine for September.*

THE Zouaves of the Guard now count in their ranks one duke, four marquises, seven counts, five viscounts, twenty men of letters, three tenors of the opera, four painters of eminence, two sculptors, (Clesinger and Preault,) one dramatist, two composers, and three hundred and seventy young men without titles, whose incomes from real property are, on an average, over £200 a year each.

THE champion hopper of the period has turned up at Albany. He has only one leg, but shows so much expertness in the use of it that he challenges the world to produce a man who can out-hop him. Last week he hopped a mile in front of the Capitol, to the admiration of a large crowd. What next?

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Ten cases just received at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

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This most wonderful Spring is attracting from its Novelty and peculiarities the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869 while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. This Water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Diseases.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. When there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

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1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that no thing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 11, 1870.

There is no change worthy of special mention in the money market. The demand for loans continues active, without being unusually urgent. The supply of loanable funds today for first class paper was about equal to the demand, and the rates remain stationary at previous quotations. No. 1 names sixty days or four months 9 per cent.; fair names, endorsed, from 10@12 per cent.

There was a lighter demand for stocks than we have known for some weeks. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are still offered at 80¾. No sales of Connellsvilles reported.

Bank stocks quiet and demand light. We have an enquiry now and then for Columbia Oil stock at $100@50½ per share, but holders do not seem disposed to sell at the quotations.

Our New York advices continue favorable for stocks; steady but dull in both the gold and bond markets.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, send us the following comparative closing quotations at the New York Boards. The average advance is about ½ per cent. The largest rise appears in Pacific Mail and Wabash common.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	115	115
" 1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
Coupons	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie	18¾	18¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
North Island	12	12¾
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾
" preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
St. Paul, Common	33¾	33¾
St. Preferred	71¾	71¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾
Wabash	39¾	39¾
Do preferred	61¾	61¾
Adams Express	63¾	63¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1867	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20s 1867	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1868	111¾	U. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	109¾	Cen. Pacific	81¾
U. S. 10-40	93¾	Cy. Pacific	81¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

The great event in Wall street to-day was the activity and buoyancy in the share list on each exchange. The upward course of speculative made further progress, and seemed to possess greater strength than at any previous time since the present rise set in. A meeting of the Erie stockholders was held to-day and resolutions passed commendatory of the present management, and the following officers elected to serve for five years: Horace Ramsdell, Justin D. White and Chas. G. Storm. Wm. M. Tweed was President of the meeting and H. N. Otis Secretary. $151,000 of bonds of '72 were redeemed by the Treasury to-day.

Money market easy at 5@6. Sterling dull at 9@9½ for gold bills, opened and closed 11¾, touched 11¾, closed at 11¾ asked and 11¾ naked. Borrowing rates 1-32@1-16 till to-morrow. Clearings $20,000,000.

Governments dull and steady: Coupons '81, 115¾@115¾; '62, 114¾@114¾; '64, 111¾@111¾; '65, 111¾@111¾; '65 new, 111¾@111¾; '67, 111¾@111¾; '68, 111¾@111¾. Currency 6s 111¾@111¾.

State bonds quiet; Missouris, 6s Tennessees, old, 67¾; do. new, 68¾; Virginia, new, 62; do. old, 62¾; North Carolina, new, 40¾; do. old, 28.

Stock market was active and buoyant, the market was led on the upward tone by New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and Rock Island. Western Union was also active. The business was well distributed, and was very large at the close, and the market off a little from the highest point but still active.

Gold Exchange Bank, Cent. 35; Western Union Telegraph, 33½; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 11½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 25; American Merchants' Union Express, 39½; United States Express, 39; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 18¾; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 107; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 97¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 81¾; do preferred, 90¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Ohio and Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 113; Ohio and Miss. 23¾; Cleveland & Canton, 85; Toledo, 96¾; Indiana Central, 17¾; Illinois Central, 127¾.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $85,859,705; currency, $6,540,895.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 11, 1870.

In view of the fact that the grain trade is watched with considerable interest, not only here but all over the country, we call the following from the Chicago Tribune bearing on this subject: The receipts of grain are at last opening up on us in luxurious plentitude, being apparently limited only by the carrying capacities of the railroads leading into this city. It has been "long a comin'" but has come at last, and we may now expect to see full receipts, at least to the edge of winter. With this our shipments must increase, or we shall be literally swamped before spring, and it will be to the interest of grain holders for once to respect New York quotations, and offer their property at such prices that the shipper can afford to take hold, or else ship it out for themselves. The western country is full of grain and here of money. The only way to secure respectable prices for the end of the season is to sell enough to enable us to carry the balance independently. This is the true policy, and for the interest, not alone of grain holders, but for the whole community.

APPLES—Scarce in pay obtainment in the receipts, and with a supply largely in excess of the demand, the market continues dull and prices are nominal. Choice fruit, however, ranging from $3@$4 per bbl. The arrivals thus far this season have been unprecedentedly large.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 7@8 cents per pound.

ASHES—Common pots nom. & refined, 6½; Pearls, 7½; POWDER—Rumford K D cans $4.75 per dozen; K-5 cans $3.25; 1 lb cans, $4 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Sales at 33 to 35 cents.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll in request and in demand, and full receipts at 20@25. Common grades dull and nominal, and there seems to be no change whatever, and the scarcity of this particular kind is large.

BRANS—Sales of prime small white (new crop) at $1.50 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged, small sales at 6@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at 6@6½ per ton by the car load. Bituminous—Sales of Brilliant Block Coal at $3 per ton, and eastern contracted at $3 per ton.

CANDLES—Sperm at 45@50 cts per lb.

CANNON OIL—Standard brands, in new barrels, still quoted at Straub straw color at 90@95 cts.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ $2.25 per bbl, and Chisholm Peerless at $2.50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is being sold in small lots, Common at 9@10 cts, and fancy factory, at 12@13 per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet at $6@7 per bbl.

CLOVER SEED—Sales at $5@5.50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales new apples have arrived at 6@6½.

EGGS—Continue in good request and fully steady at 22@23 cts per dozen.

FEATHERS—Continue quiet and unchanged—but few in market and the offerings worthy devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of notice. We quote at 50@55 for common; for fair to good, 60@65; for choice brands, 70@75 for mixed and 75@80 for choice brands, for live geese.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but steady, no offers reported and the millers appear to be out of the market, at quotations, $1.35@1.40 for red, and $1.50@1.55 for white; no receipts to-day but a sale of choice white by road at $1.60 and even $1.65, but there is very little of this character offering. Corn continues very dull with sales of shelled on wharf and track, at 50@52; and old ear is not worth any more than shelled. Oats steady with a demand about equal to the supply and prices are unchanged; we continue to quote, in car load lots, at 42@45, buying, and 47@50 selling. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged; 80@83, in first and 85@88 in second hands. Barley, especially that grown in this section of country, the great proportion of which is in very poor condition, is hard to sell, at any price, as it does not seem to be wanted. Prime spring may be quoted at $1.10 and prime fall at $1.15.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though their is no quotable change in prices. Sugars are reported firm, particularly in the east, though there is, as yet, no advance in this market; we continue to quote crushed, at 14¾; A coffee, at 13¾; B, 13¾; Extra C, 13¾. Syrups more active, and choice brands quoted steady at 65@80. New Orleans Molasses scarce and steady at 85@90. Coffee is quoted, at 20@22¾, for fair to prime Rio.

HAY—Is scarce, and firm, with sales from country wagons at $15@20 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HUNKS—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Sales No. 1 at $1.10; No. 2, 85.

MILLFEED—Demand fair and prices firm but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at 90@95 for second; $1.10@1.15 for fair to prime, and $1.25 for choice middlings. Oil meal is quoted at $36@39 per ton at the mills, and $40@42 in store.

ONIONS—Coming in more freely, though prices are still maintained, at $3.50@4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Steady but without quotable change. We quote shoulders, at 14¾; plain sugar cured hams, 20@21; sugar cured breakfast bacon, 20; sugar cured hams, 24@25½. Lard in tes, 16; in kegs and buckets, 17¾@18. Dried beef, 20. Mess pork, $22 for fair to choice.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeys at 70@75 cts per bush, and prime Peach Blows at 80c. Sweets unchanged at $3.50@4 per bbl.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 50@60 cents per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4¾.

ROSIN—Is steady at $3@3.25 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and may be fairly quoted at $4.75@5. Nothing doing in clover seed. Flaxseed would bring $2.15—none offering.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 11, 1870.

The greatest news to-day in regard to oil is the report of the production for September, which, according to the Titusville *Herald*, foots up *fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-nine barrels*. This is the largest production reported for years, if not in the history of the trade, though, strange as it may seem, it had no perceptible effect on the market. It was noted the other day, several sales were made on the production, one of which, for $650, was that it would not exceed 10,000, and the general feeling among dealers was that the party who lost the bet would win.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and without quotable change Sales 1,000 seller October at 9¾; 1,000 spot at 9¾; 1,000 seller November at 9¾, and 1,000 seller all year at 9¾. November may be quoted at 9¾@9¾; December 9¾; and buyer all year at 10.

REFINED.

Market very quiet—not a single sale reported. October buyers at 24½; sellers at 25; and 28½ for the last three months.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

J Wilkins 156, accent Phila & H Pet Co; Rs O W 220, account J B Barbour; Standard O W 456, account O C & A H R; Hutchinson O W 322 account Tubey Bros; A B Mills 74, account Hall & Burtis; H W C Tweddle 74, account T Chess, Fairview O W 450, account D C Herbst; David Bly & Co 74, account A Schenk.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bros. & Co., 505 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Wagener, Myers & Co., 400 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 425 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

P. F. Dexter, 275 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 257 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth, Wiedenmeyer, 100 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 1,000 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 974 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 208 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 1,016 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Brush & Wright, 1,019 bbls refined to Warner, King & Co., Phila.

Mintzheimer, S. & Co., 1,199 bbls refined to Warner, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Peacock & Beeson 50 bbls lubricating oil to Duckman & Gregory, Boston.

Total ..... 7,366 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING OCT. 8, 1870.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Josiah Macy's & Sons, New York, 724 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Phillips & Co., Philadelphia, 1,275 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson, from Parker to M. Lloyd, Philadelphia, 300 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Malcolm Lloyd, Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila., 582 bbls.

By H. B. Deasen from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Phila., 504 bbls.

By H. B. Deasen from Parker to W. P. Logan, Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls.

By D. C. Herbst from Parker, to Poultney & Mowle, Baltimore, 402 bbls.

By J. Bashaw from Farren Farm to Trescott & Columbia, 250 bbls.

By T. King from Foster to Poultney & M., Balti. 250.

Total ..... 5,850 bbls. of 45 gals.

Total to Phila	3,864 bbls.
Total to Baltimore	752 bbls
Total to New York	724 bbls.
Total to Hestonville	481 bbls
Total to Columbia	225 bbls
Grand Total	5,850 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton heavy and declining, with sales of 2,000 bales uplands at 16c. Flour steady and unchanged, with sales of 10,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales 152,000 bush. No 2 spring old, $1.12, new, $1.27; extra choice red, $1.36; white, new, $1.32@1.35; amber Genesee, $1.39; winter red and amber, $1.22@1.35, new amber Indiana choice at $1.36; white Michigan at $1.36@1.40. Corn heavy and unchanged. Barley steady, with sales 21,000 bushs western at 91@95, and Canada at $1.05. Oats firm, with sales of 60,000 bush. Rye firm and advanced, with sales of western at 78c, old at 83@85c, and Ohio at 84@85c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Beef dull and nominal. Pork steady, with sales 350 bbls Cuba at 19@19½c, and Porto Rico at 19½@19¾c. Rice dull but unchanged. Lard steady, with sales of 1,000 tcs at 12¾@12¾c. Petroleum dull and steady, sales of crude at 12½c, and refined, at 25c. Turpentine firmer at 49@49½c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese dull and steady, with sales 350 bbls Cuba at 9½@10½c, and Porto Rico at 10@10½c. Rice dull but unchanged. Sugar

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Country Milliners supplied with patterns by Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond St. WF8

Tableaux, Friday evening, October 14th, at City Hall, for the benefit of the Home for Aged Women. Admission fifty cents.

Notice.—The Street and Survey Committees of Councils will meet at the Union Depot, Penna. R. R., at 2½ o'clock P. M., to-day (Wednesday) October 12th, 1870.

New Fall Goods. New Fall Goods. A great variety of Ladies' and Children's Underwear, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. JNO. DEGELMAS & CO.

Ladies Bazaar for the Aged Women's Home.—Let Republicans in the joy of their victory and the Democrats and Reformers to console themselves in their defeat go to the Bazaar and help forward to victory the ladies who struggle for a cause so worthy of the largest and most generous help.

If you wish to enjoy a quiet, calm and peaceful evening after the cares, trials and perplexities of the day, just call in at Negley's, 65 Ninth street, near Penn, before going home and provide yourself with a supply of the fragrant cigars or fine cut smoking tobacco, for which this house is famous. If you once enjoy the weed at all, enjoyment is certain to follow such a course.

Chartiers Railway.—The work on the Chartiers Valley Railway is progressing slowly but surely. The road is graded and ballasted to Canonsburg and the track has been laid to Woodville, and is being put down at the rate of one mile and a half every day, and will probably extend to Canonsburg by the middle of November. The citizens of Washington, and in fact all along the road, are becoming impatient with the delay.

Some people may not be aware of the fact that there is almost as much difference in the manufactures, wear, style and appearance of a trunk as in suits of clothing. Such persons would easily be convinced by a short inspection of the varied assortment of these traveling appurtenances with which the establishment of Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, is stocked. A visit to this house, for this reason, if for no other, would pay.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. M'Clymans, Auctioneer, on second floor of his Auction Rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

First National Bank of Pittsburgh	105.25
Monongahela " "	71.69
M. & M. " "	70.69
Allegheny " "	69.00
First " "	120.00
Second " "	104.25
Hand Street Bridge	50.25
Do. do.	49.50

That Bankrupt Sale.—The entrance to the gold mine that nearly the whole civilized race are in search of, can be found at the great bankrupt sale of dry goods by Messrs. White & Co., at 61 Wood street, under Lafayette Hall. The bankrupt sale of dry goods continues to be the thing of conversation among a large class of our female population—such cloths for fall and winter clothing we seldom witness in this city, while the price of them is really astonishing, in ladies goods. There are some excellent pieces of all kinds, and almost at your own prices; only think of the best muslin and delaines at from 5 to 7 cents per yard, the gentleman or lady who can attend these sales and go away without purchasing largely, would be a curiosity. Sales are at 9 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening.

Crosby Borough.

The following is the result of the election for local officers in Crosby borough:

Burgess.—Jos. S. Atkinson, R.
Council.—Robert Salston, R.; John Augo, R.; John R. Lutz, D.
School Directors.—John Larimer, R.; Wm. Ferguson, R.
Auditors.—Henry Sayers, R.; John Augo, R.
Assessor.—C. Newmyer, R.
Assistant Assessors.—George Geyer, R.; J. B. Lutz, D.
Judge of Elections.—R. S. Alston, R.
Inspectors.—S. Atkinson, R.
Constable.—Geo. Meyers, D.

Change of Time—Meeting of Park Place Homestead and Loan Association.

The next regular meeting of this association will be on this Wednesday evening, October 12th, at 7½ o'clock, in the room on Sixth, late St. Clair street. Postponed from Tuesday evening on account of the State Election. It is highly important that each shareholder be present at this meeting to represent the interest in the Park Place which will submit a report, on the Homestead feature of the Constitution, to be considered and acted upon.

New members are invited to attend and subscribe. C. C. COLE, Secretary.

Quiet.

The city was unusually quiet last evening, taking into consideration the fact that the State elections were held yesterday and the great interest manifested in the result during the day. There were fewer drunken men on the streets than we have ever seen under similar circumstances, and to use the language of Captain Wood, of the night police, it was "duller than Sunday night at the lock-up. Only two unfortunate creatures were lodged there at twelve o'clock last night, and at that hour the streets were as quiet as though thronged the streets had all retreated and the most perfect order reigned.

Note of Thanks.

From the Visiting Committee of the "Home for the Friendless," to Mrs. McKee and other ladies of the Board of Managers of the Fair for the benefit of the "Home for Aged Women," for the very kind reception and generous entertainment given by them to the children of the "Home for the Friendless." The happy hour spent by them at the Hall will be long remembered as one of the bright spots of their lives. If you dear ladies could have heard the remarks of the children expressive of their appreciation of the festival, you would richly repaid for your trouble. One dear little motherless girl, whose young life has been more familiar with clouds than sunshine, passed around the tables, and looking like a fairy, said to one of the Committee, "Oh! I wish I could stay here always."

We would like to thank the gentleman who also contributed for their entertainment, thus performing a double charity. May he be richly rewarded by his own people, and remembered by Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

MISS S. TREVOR,
MRS. DR. DALE,
Visiting Committee.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring.

A supply of these extraordinary waters, of whose curative power a number of our citizens are grateful witnesses, has been received fresh from the spring by Messrs. J. E. Burns & Co., the popular druggist and prescriptionist at the corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The analysis of this water by Doctor Duffield calculated on the imperial gallon at a temperature of 50 specific gravity of 1.012.

Sulphate Lime	68.80
Silicate "	8.72
Bi-Carbonate Soda	108.40
" Lime	69.60
" Magnesia	17.20
" Iron	1.20
Solice Free	2.80
Organic Matter and Loss	2.00
Total Constituents	272.60

But what baffles the skill of the Doctor is to determine the medical properties of the very remarkable current of magnetism or electricity carried in this water. It remains for the public to know, however, in that the recent experience of a multitude of living witnesses to the almost incredible efficacy of this magnetic water, in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Urine Deposites, Paralysis, Apoplexy, Convulsions, Crowel, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, and diseases of the skin. The curative power of these waters should be generally known, and also that the Bath House at the Springs needs to be constantly supplied directly from the spring.

Assassination.

Opera House.—Notwithstanding the excitement in consequence of the grand Republican victory yesterday, there was a large attendance at the Opera House last evening. "Bost Lynne; or the Elopement was presented and Miss Western and Mr. Herne sustained the leading roles. The piece is well put upon the stage and the cast throughout is excellent. It will be repeated this evening.

Academy.—The attendance at the Academy of Music during the past week, has been more than usually large, induced we presume by the immense attractions presented for the amusement of the public. The entertainment at this establishment are of a first-class character, and notwithstanding the prejudice which formerly existed against that class of amusements, the people, both ladies and gentlemen, are trying to show their appreciation of it, and the privilege under the excellent management of Mr. Beamer is rapidly vanishing. There is not the slightest reason why the performance should not be patronized by ladies, and the ladies, many of them, have discovered this fact.

Varieties.—The attractions at the Varieties Theatre are greater and more numerous than are presented at any other variety establishment in the country, and the public have a due appreciation of the fact, if we are to judge from the number of persons nightly in attendance. The Mallett & Bartholomew combination will continue to hold forth here during the present week.

Library Hall.—The second grand concert of the Cantata Society will take place at the newly opened Library Hall, on Penn street, to-morrow evening.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Slaughter Point Accident—A Terrible Death—The Victim Cut to Pieces by a Horse and Killed.

Yesterday morning, Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon the body of James Gilmore, who had been killed, Monday evening at Edgeworth station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Gilliam was employed as watchman by the Company at the station named. He had just returned with a gang of men, from making some repairs on the road, and was standing near by the men was placed in the rear of the accommodation train, as it stopped a few moments at Edgeworth. As the train was in motion, and hold of the railing, on the platform of the rear car of the train, and were thus propelled. When they reached the desired point the order to loosen hold was given, and promptly obeyed by all except the deceased. He retained his grasp for a moment longer than the others. The speed of the train at the time had increased and he fell upon the ground. Before the hand-car could be checked, the wheels passed over his body, crushing it to a jelly. His companions, as soon as possible ran back to the spot, and gathered up the fragments.

Gilmore deceased was a married man, about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE ELECTION.

The Ring Smashed!

PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT!

The Pittsburgh "Commercial" and its Disorganizers Ordered to Take Back Seats!

25,000 REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY DENOUNCE THEM AND THEIR PRINCIPLES!

The "Gazette" Sustained by the People!

HONEST VOTERS RULE, NOT MONEY!

Major General James S. Negley's Majority 3,000!

HON. E. M'JUNKIN'S MAJORITY 2,500 IN THE XXIIID DISTRICT!

Whole Republican Ticket Elected--Not a Man Lost!

WALTON DEFEATED BADLY, AND THE OHIO RIVER IS STILL RUNNING DOWN STREAM!

Yesterday's Election---The Day, &c.

The election yesterday passed off quietly. A rain in the morning did not prevent a large early vote. The colored citizens were out early and got in their votes among the very first. About noon the Reformers had eaten his heart and from that out lost all heart and hope. The Republican headquarters on Fifth avenue were thronged all day and the GAZETTE office was overrun with the seekers after the returns. During the afternoon our bulletins occasioned old-fashioned political enthusiasm. As in most instances, the returns were decidedly more gratifying than any had expected. The *Commercial* did not put out any bulletins. We heard of no disturbance during the day, and it is generally conceded that a more orderly or more respectable election was never held in this city. In the evening bonfires were lighted in different parts of the city and Republicans were happier all around than they have been since the memorable fall of Richmond. Front of the old GAZETTE building, on Fifth avenue, fully five thousand men assembled in impromptu meeting to hear the returns which were read by our happy friend Col. J. H. Stewart. Hon. H. B. Swope addressed the meeting, and a neat little speech was made by Gen. Negley, whose appearance before the audience was the signal for the heartiest cheering we have ever heard. Elsewhere we have editorially commented on the glorious result and herewith present the returns so far as rerceived up to three o'clock this morning.

ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICTS.	D. N. White, R.	John H. Kerr, R.	Hervey Warner, R.	John S. Boger, R.	Miles S. M'Spurrin, R.	James Taylor, R.	Isadore Coblens, D.	Augustus Hartje, D.	John Rodgers, D.	Jared H. Rodgers, D.	James Gibson, D.	J. C. Rodgers, D.	Alexander Nimick, Ref.	Simon Drum, Ref.	Joseph Walton, Ref.	F. A. Hutchison, Ref.	Thomas Penney, Ref.	Henry W. Stricker, Ref.
PITTSBURGH.																		
1st ward	293	298	294	294	299	245	250	254	299	251	176	250	47	55	172	30	29	38
2d ward	172	169	170	168	175	174	96	97	98	96	103	95	49	75	44	49	46	45
3d ward	208	213	210	205	213	212	153	154	152	153	161	150	68	98	135	16	16	16
4th ward	299	299	301	301	305	301	221	220	222	220	134	221	60	84	155	43	43	43
5th ward	148	153	150	150	155	153	226	226	226	226	130	226	18	34	34	15	15	14
6th ward	427	430	427	425	431	427	256	256	256	256	142	256	69	94	142	44	44	44
7th ward	416	417	416	416	417	416	143	143	143	143	140	143	49	64	104	34	34	34
8th ward	418	416	417	417	419	417	143	143	143	143	140	143	49	64	104	34	34	34
9th ward	261	261	261	261	261	261	204	204	204	204	142	204	69	94	142	44	44	44
10th ward	100	99	101	100	102	156	205	203	202	202	201	202	21	21	21	21	21	21
11th ward	334	337	337	337	337	337	159	158	158	158	158	158	21	21	21	21	21	21
12th ward	281	282	282	282	283	284	256	256	256	256	254	256	69	94	142	44	44	44
13th ward	182	183	183	178	185	183	83	83	83	83	82	83	34	37	32	16	16	16
14th ward	183	183	183	178	185	183	83	156	153	158	157	158	34	37	32	16	16	16
15th ward	140	139	142	140	179	183	196	203	200	199	199	199	19	17	30	16	16	16
16th ward	140	139	142	140	179	183	196	203	200	199	199	199	19	17	30	16	16	16
17th ward	140	139	142	140	179	183	196	203	200	199	202	199	19	17	30	16	16	16
ALLEGHENY.																		
1st ward	354	343	344	343	350	344	340	337	337	337	341	337	103	117	220	106	106	106
2d ward	573	559	567	561	573	571	211	211	211	211	211	211	106	115	115	106	106	106
3d ward 1st p	456	446	453	451	455	446	145	141	141	141	135	135	105	101	91	87	87	87
3d ward, 2d p	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
4th ward, 1st p	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
4th ward, 2d p	144	144	143	143	145	147	158	158	157	158	158	158	26	26	26	15	15	15
5th ward	172	167	165	164	167	167	67	67	67	67	67	67	15	15	15	15	15	15
6th ward	320	306	303	303	310	306	206	206	206	206	202	206	27	27	27	27	27	27
7th ward	116	107	118	119	102	103	64	64	64	64	64	64	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOWNSHIPS.																		
S. Versailles	34	32	34	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chartiers	141	136	135	141	135	134	89	94	95	90	90	90	22	15	21	15	15	15
Robinson	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	16	16	16	16	16	16
Reserve	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Union	156	155	157	150	157	156	55	52	52	55	53	52	12	11	11	11	11	11
Sharpsb'g, 1 p	84	91	90	91	91	91	15	9	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharpsb'g, 2 p	84	91	90	91	91	91	15	9	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Donnell	144	144	144	143	143	143	73	73	73	73	73	73	13	13	13	13	13	13
Mifflin	60	62	62	62	62	62	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
5th Wash'g'n	172	172	165	151	180	168	44	44	44	44	40	40	31	23	49	23	23	25
S. Pittsburgh	248	250	241	244	256	252	140	138	139	141	140	140	17	17	17	18	18	18
Birmingh'm 1 p	276	265	274	274	276	278	148	147	147	147	150	148	17	17	17	17	17	17
Birmingh'm 2 p	273	274	271	270	276	276	265	264	266	269	269	267	31	29	33	31	31	31
P. Birm'm 1 p	316	320	314	318	320	322	176	176	174	174	174	174	40	40	40	40	40	40
P. Birm'm 2 p	253	261	261	261	261	261	122	122	120	120	120	120	27	27	27	27	27	27
St. Clair	66	72	73	70	74	72	138	137	138	138	135	139	4	1	3	1	1	1
McKeesport	166	157	164	164	152	169	169	154	144	149	153	154	49	49	49	49	49	49
Versailles 1 p	120	115	120	120	120	120	108	107	108	108	108	108	94	11	17	15	18	18
Monongah'a	70	45	49	50	54	50	69	68	67	66	67	66	10	10	13	9	9	10
W. Pittsb'gh	79	88	80	88	96	88	157	146	149	146	146	147	4	1	2	1	1	1

CONGRESS—XXIIID DISTRICT.

Districts.	Negley.	Hopkins.	Frew.
PITTSBURGH.			
1st ward	256	256	256
2d ward	160	176	60
3d ward	224	120	12
4th ward	230	180	60
5th ward	157	334	14
6th ward	426	205	25
7th ward	378	183	24
8th ward	417	157	51
9th ward	260	258	51
10th ward	147	156	29
11th ward	356	172	30
12th ward	286	205	72
13th ward	185	98	38
14th ward	346	165	23
15th ward	192	184	33
16th ward	152	145	13
17th ward	322	214	32
18th ward	27	25	15
19th ward	240	88	29
20th ward	252	84	11
21st ward	171	108	14
22d ward	90	18	14
23d ward	97	109	23
BOROUGHS.			
Ormsby	146	73	3
McKeesport	176	157	56
Monongahela	50	56	10
Braddocks	113	76	5
Elizabeth	119	61	19
W. Elizabeth	48	23	5
Pittsburgh	236	143	18
St. Clair	73	127	4
Mt. Wash'n	172	49	18
E. Birm., 1st	356	294	37
" " 2d	165	137	16
Birm., 1st	273	153	29
" 2d	270	574	15
Allentown	40	25	1
West P	89	448	2
Temp'ce'ville	138	110	16
TOWNSHIPS.			
Versailles, 1 p	39	6	
N. Fayette	88	86	45
Chartiers	136	101	15
Plum	119	104	18
Robinson 2 p	94	35	18
Mifflin	196	256	30

In the above districts, all that we have heard from at this writing, Negley's total vote is 8,290, Hopkins 5,312 and Frew 1,315—giving Negley a majority of 2,477 over Hopkins and 1,346 over Frew and Hopkins.

The districts to hear from in 1869 gave Geary 2,201 and Packer 1,615. Allowing Hopkins the same vote as was given Packer, and Negley that given Geary, less 15, about the number Frew may have received, would give Negley a majority over Hopkins, in the entire district, of 3,043,—over both Hopkins and Frew 1,569.

West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville and Mifflin have been added to returns received since the above was in type.

THE ASSEMBLY TICKET.

We give the following summary of the Assembly vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

Repubs.	*Pittsburgh.*	*Allegheny.*	*Total.*
D. N. White	5288	2871	8159
J. H. Kerr	5341	2802	8143
Henry Warner	5481	3190	8671
John S. Robb	5250	2892	8142
M. S. Humphreys	5451	2838	8289
J. W. Taylor	5504	3065	8569
Democrats.			
Isadore Coblens	3721	1970	5691
Augustus Hartje	3723	1949	5672
John Rogers	3705	1776	5541
D. B. Oliver	3736	1755	5491
Jos. Calhoun	3575	1564	5139
J. C. Buffum	3749	1762	5512
Reformers.			
Alex. Nimick	1093	674	1677
Simon Drum	702	575	1367
Jos. Walton	1761	1299	3060
F. A. Hutchison	749	512	1261
Thos. Penny	756	525	1281
H. W. Strickler	782	504	1286
STATE SENATOR.			
Geo. H. Anderson	5220	2828	7048
T. B. Swearingen	4101	2186	6287
Alex. Gordon	1343	899	1242
PROTHONOTARY.			
Joseph Ross	5433	2905	8428
Malcolm Hay	3761	2015	5778
George Nevid	775	480	1255
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.			
J. A. Scott	5304	3057	8451
James Irvin	3578	1936	5914

THE COURTS.

District Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

71 Blair vs. McKee.
180 Stewart vs. Hosack.
180 Keinard vs. Kuhlman's administrator.
197 Stringham & Co. vs. Armstrong.
198 Steinacher & Silverman vs. Megraw et ux.
115 Skirball & Livingstone vs. The E. F. & M. Insurance Co.
198 Sweck vs. Vernon et al.
197 O'Neil vs. Reed et al.
203 Small for use vs. McClain.
206 Frew & Co. vs. McClaren.
206 Love Assignee vs. Trainer et al.
207 Reed vs. Pittsburgh St. Brick Co.
213 Butts' adm'r vs. City of Pittsburgh.

DEFAULTING JURORS.

The following jurors having made default, His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, announced that the fine of twenty-five dollars would be set on each juror, and attachments were ordered to be issued against them by the Prothonotary: Matthew Anderson, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John Bradford, Hampton township; R. T. Graham, Etna borough; Edward Reaselton, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Reaselton, Pittsburgh; Robert A. Mahon, Richland township; M. McCluskey, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Sam'l M. Kingsley, Forward township; John Patterson, Lincoln township; David Riggs, Snowden township; Ambrose Ryan, Penn township; John C. Weidrich, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

268	Com. vs. John Reilly.	
276	" " George Pennington.	
278	" " John Powers.	
280	" " Edward Ward.	
281	" " Robert Dickson, et al.	
282	" " Charles Seig, 2 cases.	
283	" " Catharine Murphy.	
284	" " Thomas Connor.	
285	" " Ellen Sloan.	
286	" " George Hengyoef.	
287	" " Mary Holland.	
288	" " Jeremiah Smith.	
289	" " John Little.	
290	" " Frederick Eckert	
291	" " John McCarthy.	
292	" " Sylvester Lee.	
293	" " Jacob Hasler, 7 cases.	

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

153	Com. vs. William Griffith.	
232	" " Mary Aust.	
235	" " Morgan Price.	
236	" " Catharine Nary.	
238	" " Alf. A. McGinnis.	
239	" " John Love.	
240	" " Elizabeth Richards, et al.	
241	" " Herman Eeyel, et al.	
242	" " John Ranker, 2 cases.	
243	" " Hugh Gelson.	
244	" " John Oliver.	
245	" " Julius Heath, 3 cases.	
246	" " Barnard Gray, 4 cases.	

The season for balls, banquets, private parties and weddings is approaching. Coupled with this interesting announcement is the fact that J. B. Youngson, the popular confectioner, corner Smithfield street and Diamond alley, is prepared to provide refreshments or suppers for any gathering of the kind, and in a style of which his previous reputation is the best guarantee. Engage Youngson for anything of that kind.

New Fall Goods. New Fall Goods. Gentlemen's Merino Underwear, in every variety, colored and white, regular make. Scotch Wool and Red Flannel Cashmere Shirts, all grades. Mixed Shirts, at all prices. Suspenders, Ties, Bows, Collars, in every variety, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. JNO. DEGELMAN & CO

Refresh the inner man with some of those delicious quails at the Continental, Fifth avenue, to-day.

Reed Birds and Quails, Quails and Reed Birds at Holtzheimer's Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice to-day.

Reed Birds, Reed Birds, Reed Birds, Reed Birds at the Continental, Fifth avenue to-day.

Quails, first of the season, at the Continental, Fifth avenue, to-day.

Quails, first of the season, at Holtzheimer's Continental to-day.

Call at the Continental, Fifth avenue, to-day and try some of those delicious quails, the first of the season.

For cheap millinery, go to Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond street. WF8

Every Housekeeper must have one or more Coal Hods. Buy and try the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod.

Will T. Wiley's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, 63 Fifth avenue. WST

Stylish hats and bonnets at No. 30 Diamond street, Mrs. E. Higgins'. WF8

The Eclipse Coal Hod, recently patented will take the place of all others.

ALLEGHENY.	Com'r. F. C. Rafferty, D.	Com'r. James Miller, Ref.	Just. Com'r. John Young, Jr., R.	Just. Com'r. Andrew B. Hogden, D.	Just. Com'r. Alison Phyfe, Ref.	D'c'n Foos. Thomas Varner, R.	D'c'n Foos. John A. Conner, D.
1st ward	356	161	127				
2d ward	553	243	158	571	211	221	
3d ward, 1 p	467	117	170	456	135	169	9
3d ward, 2d	212	206	9	171	271	8	
4th ward, 1 p	259	276	3	242	307	3	
4th ward, 2 p	143	141	18	145	138	17	15
5th ward	350	170	23	347	211	24	6
6th ward	424	207	25	387	241	31	14
7th ward	122	65	5	121	67	5	4
PITTSBURGH.							
1st ward	259	253	33	259	256	36	
2d ward	238	115	18	235	121	17	
3d ward	273	170	65	288	167	74	
4th ward	276	107	28				
5th ward	439	260	39	440	260		9
6th ward	364	171	26	378	172	63	9
7th ward	449	143	31	419	146	58	
8th ward	341	161	27	337	162	48	
9th ward	97	206	201	101	203	21	
10th ward	209	150	55	203	144	65	
11th ward	308	180	45	283	184	43	
12th ward, 2 p	112	170	34	105	170	30	
13th ward	197	89	40	192	92	37	
14th ward	174	108	26	181	103	18	
15th ward	152	146	12	155	145	12	
16th ward	102	116	15	104	113	15	
17th ward	276	28	15	24	29	18	
18th ward	117	90	14	120	87	15	
19th ward	259	81	16	257	78	16	
20th ward	252	84	11	252	84	11	
21st ward	161	97	12	161	97	12	
22d ward	129	82	13	128	83	13	
BOROUGHS.							
Temperance'v'l	141	108	16	143	107	15	126
St. Clair	72	138	4	72	138	4	72
McKeesport	170	153	39	170	153	39	170
Monongahela	58	48	10	60	46	11	60
W. Pittsburgh	85	147	2	87	146	2	87
Millvale	29	9	1	29	9	1	29
Birming'm, 1 p	275	148	34	280	145	36	280
Birming'm 2 p	269	275	31	268	276	32	269
E. Birg'm, 1 p	317	182	37	317	182	37	317
E. Birg'm, 2 p	177	182	11	175	178	13	180
Ormsby	149	72	1	147	74	2	147
Mt. Washing'n	150	67	25	144	65	31	151
TOWNSHIPS.							
Robinson, 2p	68	21	16	77	33	4	39
Shaler, 1 p	9	9	1	9	9	1	9
Shaler, 2 p	119	91	15	120	90	14	111
Reserve	146	91	15	147	90	14	111
Union	88	57	11	88	57	11	88
Baldwin	109	31	9	111	31	9	111

ALLEGHENY.	Com'r. F. C. Rafferty, D.	Com'r. James Miller, Ref.	Just. Com'r. John Young, Jr., R.	Just. Com'r. Andrew B. Hogden, D.	Just. Com'r. Alison Phyfe, Ref.	D'c'n Foos. Thomas Varner, R.	D'c'n Foos. John A. Conner, D.
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2d ward	553	243	158	571	211	221	
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BOROUGHS.							